



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

latter were the crown sparrows and lark buntings, the male buntings already about half clothed in their striking summer plumage.

Large trees were rather scarce on the divide and were not very large there except by comparison. They were principally isolated live oaks or black-jacks and most of them contained nests of the red-tailed hawk, usually old and deserted, but the new ones already contained either eggs or young birds. Of course all the hollow trees we saw had to be closely inspected and in one old stump we found a large pole cat peacefully taking his siesta. We had a good look at him but were very careful not to disturb his slumbers. He belonged to the white-backed, bare-nosed species and appeared to be very fat, also, fortunately for us, very sleepy.

In the winter the Texan jays are generally in small parties of four or five individuals, family parties probably. In the winter of 1896-1897 when large numbers of the common eastern blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) visited us, and it was not uncommon to see flocks of from fifty to one hundred of them, our native jays did not mix with them but wandered about in their usual small flocks. These flocks, however, were far more numerous than they have ever been since. Probably a heavy crop of shin oak acorns in this neighborhood and a failure of the mast in other places, attracted the birds of both species. I have not seen the eastern jay here but once before; in 1887 they were very plentiful. They remained until the middle of April on both occasions, but none of them stayed here to breed.

A List of Birds from the Santa Cruz Mountains, California

BY MALCOLM P. ANDERSON AND HUBERT O. JENKINS

DURING the Christmas holidays of 1902-03 the writers made a ten days trip from their homes in Santa Clara Valley, California, to the sea, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles. At that time recent rains had made the mountain road very bad so our first day, and half of the second, was spent in reaching San Gregorio Creek, a stream on the western slope of the coast range. Here near the village of La Honda we camped several days on the bank of the stream in a deep cold canyon. This canyon runs east and west at this point, so the sun which rose to us about nine, lingered just above the crest of the southern mountain until near four in the afternoon. The northern slope of the canyon thus received some warmth, but the southern and densely wooded side, little or none. For this reason, no doubt, the upper parts of the northern side have been cleared and were then in use as pastureland while the original forest, except some of the largest redwoods has been preserved on the southern side.

The most prominent forest tree in the neighborhood is the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), but many Douglas spruces (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) occur, and the undergrowth is very dense. This consists largely of several species of oaks (*Quercus*), the tan-bark oak (*Quercus densiflora*), the buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) and the poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*). San Gregorio creek, like all streams of this portion of the coast range is lined with alders (*Alnus oregana*), and the California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) occurs on the banks as well as on the damp hillsides high above the stream. About two miles west of La Honda or eight miles from the coast the redwood forest ceases quite abruptly, giving place

to a country bearing a few oaks, and below this is a land still of a hilly character which has no trees, except along the streams and where they have been planted by man.

After we had spent several days at work in the redwoods we proceeded down San Gregorio creek to the coast where we camped on the beach at the mouth of the stream. About a mile from its actual mouth and just below the village of San Gregorio, the creek forms a lagoon some fifty or sixty feet wide and flows thus, slowly to the ocean. Ordinarily the water of this lagoon is perfectly fresh but at the highest tides the sea must enter for some distance. The banks of the upper portion of this calm water are grown with willows (*Salix lasiolepis*) and a dense tangle of brambles, but nearer the ocean there is a tule marsh of some extent. Except at the stream's mouth the shore is a line of bluffs for the country preserves its hilly character to the very coast.

The following list lays no claim to being exhaustive, as will plainly appear. It is merely a list of the birds we saw and obtained on our outing.

Aythya marila. Scaup Duck. Several males were found in the lagoon at San Gregorio.

Erismatura jamaicensis. Ruddy Duck. Noticed frequently upon the lagoon.

Fulica americana. American Coot. Very common upon the lagoon. Large flocks were seen feeding upon green grass on the shore.

Lophortyx californicus. California Quail. Abundant in the underbrush everywhere.

Falco sparverius phalæna. Western Sparrow Hawk. A number of these birds were seen in the open fields between La Honda and the coast.

Bubo virginianus (saturatus?) Horned Owl. At La Honda two were heard hooting in the redwoods at dusk.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher. A kingfisher was often seen flying along the creek near our La Honda camp.

Dryobates villosus hyloscopus. Cabanis Woodpecker. An individual seen in a redwood near La Honda.

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi. California Woodpecker. Seen working on dead redwoods at La Honda where they were common.

Sayornis saya. Say Phoebe. Three specimens of the Say phoebe were collected and others were seen in the fields about San Gregorio.

Sayornis nigricans semiatra. Black Phoebe. Very common in the fields near the coast and along the road between the redwoods and San Gregorio.

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea. Coast Jay. This jay was common at La Honda, where it frequented the redwoods largely.

Aphelocoma californica. California Jay: California jays were common on the outskirts of the redwood forest.

Sturnella neglecta. Western Meadowlark. Meadowlarks were common along the San Gregorio road below the redwood forest.

Astragalinus psaltria. Arkansas Goldfinch. A flock of gold finches was seen in a buckeye on the road to San Gregorio. One specimen was taken.

Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus. Western Savanna Sparrow. These sparrows were common in the pastures near the coast.

Ammodramus sandwichensis bryanti. Bryant Marsh Sparrow. At San Gregorio one of these was taken near a pond on a hill and another in the brush on the bank of the lagoon. No others were observed.

Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli. Nuttall Sparrow. Nuttall sparrows were

everywhere abundant at San Gregorio; the specimens taken were well marked. No *gambeli* were found.

Junco hyemalis pinosus. Point Pinos Junco. One junco was secured near La Honda and a large flock was seen on the roadside just out of the redwood forest.

Melospiza cinerea santæcrucis. (Grinnell) Santa Cruz Song Sparrow. We found song sparrows common among the tules at the mouth of the San Gregorio creek. They were noticed particularly at dusk.

Melospiza lincolni striata. Forbush Sparrow. Two species were shot, one in bushes on the shore of the lagoon and one on top of a hill not far distant.

Passerella iliaca meruloides (Vigors). Yakutat Fox Sparrow. We obtained a single specimen of this bird at San Gregorio. It was shot while perched upon the dead stalk of a weed on a bare hillside.

Pipilo maculatus falcifer McGregor. San Francisco Towhee. This towhee was heard and seen along the creek at La Honda.

Pipilo crissalis. California Towhee. Abundant along the road between the border of the redwoods and the village of San Gregorio.

Lanius ludovicianus gambeli. California Shrike. The California shrike was a fairly common bird in the open country between the edge of the forest and the coast.

Dendroica auduboni. Audubon Warbler. A few Audubon warblers were seen in trees and bushes in the valley of San Gregorio creek.

Anthus pensilvanicus. American Pipit. Pipits were common in plowed fields on the coast.

Cinclus mexicanus. American Dipper. Three dippers were taken on the creek near La Honda.

Thryomanes bewicki spilurus. Vigors Wren. Several Vigors wrens were noticed among fallen logs and underbrush in the canyon of the creek near La Honda.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis pacificus. Western Winter Wren. Winter wrens were less commonly seen than Vigors wrens. One specimen was taken near La Honda.

Parus rufescens barlowi. Santa Cruz Chickadee. Several flocks of chickadees were seen flying among the redwoods.

Chamæa fasciata. Wren-tit. Wren-tits abounded in the underbrush of the redwood forest.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Abundant at La Honda where it was especially noticed about laurel trees.

Regulus calendula grinnelli. Sitka Kinglet. One specimen of this bird was taken in a clump of young redwoods near La Honda.

Hylocichla guttata nana. Dwarf Hermit Thrush. A very common bird at La Honda.

Hesperocichla nævia. Varied Thrush. Large numbers of varied thrushes were seen at La Honda.